# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9016.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

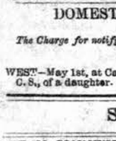
BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WEST.—May 1st, at Carwar, the wife of Raymond West, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 850 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. Tuxnen, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th May, at noon.

*N. B.*—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 8th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

| Up. | | May | Down. | | May June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay ..... | 4 & | 18 | Leave Bussorah ..... | | 23 6 |
| " Kurrachee ..... | 8 | 22 | " Fao ..... | | 0 0 |
| " Guadur ..... | 9 | 23 | " Bushire ..... | | 26 9 |
| " Muscat ..... | 15 | 28 | " Linga ..... | | 28 11 |
| " B. Abbas ..... | 14 | 28 | " B. Abbas..... | | 30 1-3 |
| " Linga ..... | 15 | 29 | | | June |
| | | June | " Muscat ..... | | 1 15 |
| " Bushire ..... | 18 | 1 | " Guadur ..... | | 3 17 |
| " Fao ..... | 19 | 2 | " Kurrachee .... | | 6 20 |
| Arrive Bussorah..... | 20 | 3 | Arrive Bombay..... | | 9 23 |

The Steam-ship "GOVE NOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th May, at noon.

*N.B.*—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay ..... | 15 | Leave Calcutta ..... | 15 |
| " Carwar ..... | 16 | " Bimlipatam ..... | 18 |
| " Mangalore ..... | 17 | " Vizagapatam ..... | 19 |
| " Cannanore ..... | 18 | " Coconada ..... | 19 |
| " Calicut ..... | 18 | " Madras ..... | 23 |
| " Cochin ..... | 19 | " Pondicherry ..... | |
| " Tuticorin ..... | 20 | " Negapatam ..... | 24 |
| " Colombo ..... | 20 | " Galle ..... | |
| " Galle ..... | | " Colombo ..... | 27 |
| " Negapatam ..... | 24 | " Tuticorin ..... | 28 |
| " Pondicherry ..... | | " Cochin ..... | 29 |
| " Madras ..... | 27 | " Calicut ..... | 30 |
| " Coconada ..... | 29 | " Cannanore ..... | 1 |
| " Vizagapatam ..... | 30 | " Mangalore..... | |
| " Bimlipatam ..... | 30 | " Carwar ..... | 2 |
| Arrive Calcutta ..... | 3 | " Arrive Bombay .... | 4 |

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,098 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander Dickenson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingorla if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calicut can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 18th.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "ROHILLA," Hughes, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hughes will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BEANN UAMHA," Captain McCann, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain McCann will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Ship "Beann Uamha."

1st May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HELEN FINLAYSON," Captain Seator, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Seator will not be responsible for the condition of anyPackage after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Ship "Helen Finlayson."

6th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "SUMMER CLOUD," Webster, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Webster will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Webster.

Bombay, 8th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," Captain Thiskell, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thiskell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Thiskell, Ship *Prince Alfred.*

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "AGGIE M.," Captain Boyd, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Boyd will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignatnre.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Boyd, Ship *Aggie M.*

Bombay, 1st May 1868.

## STEREOSCOPES.

A LARGE assortment of STEREOSCOPES, of the newest design and best manufacture, lately imported. These Stereoscopes are fitted with the Binocular movement and superior Lenses to suit all sights.

STEREOSCOPES on polished rosewood pedestals, with circle movement, for raising or depressing, and with two brass Screws for fixing position. Rs. 15.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

## SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneers,

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

## NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, ABYSSINIA.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD and LAST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 82, say RUPEES EIGHTY-TWO per SHARE (making a total distribution of Rs. 1,007 per Share) is payable on and after this date to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5 Meadow Street, on production of Share Certificates in due order.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

*To be Ready Shortly,*

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

*Medicine* Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of Shares now Rs. 65-7-3 and Rs. 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 paid, making Rs. 87-4-4 and Rs. 43-10-3 or £8 and £4 per Share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rs. 65-7-3 and 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 87-4-4 and 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share paid) on or before the 28th May next, at the New Bank of Bombay (*Limited*), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 28th May, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A Circular Letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 130-14-7 and Rs. 174-8-9 or £12 and £16 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this office.

HARRY RIVERS, Major Genl., R.E.,
Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURERED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

*Purveyors to the Queen,*

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

TO SPORTSMEN.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, and Co., Agents for Messrs. Henry, Dougall, and Lancaster, beg to call attention to the following effective Weapons but recently imported direct from the several makers:—

I.

DIRECT ACTING CENTRAL FIRE BREACH LOADING RIFLE, by HENRY, of Edinburgh, (*first Prizeman for Breach Loaders*) upon a new principle, and fitted with Colonel Davidson's Sporting Telescope. This magnificent weapon may be pronounced one of the most perfect, destructive, rapid firing, and complete Rifle ever introduced into India. The Case has an under compartment completely fitted. Also, 850 Cartridges and 500 Caps. Price Rs. 980.

II.

BEST SINGLE BARRELLED MUZZLE LOADING RIFLE, by DOUGALL, 12 guage, 24 inch barrel, pistol hand, patent trap in stock, in strong Oak Case, with leather cover complete, with all the necessary implements for loading, cleaning, &c. A magnificent weapon for large Game. Price Rs. 600.

III.

BEST PATENT CENTRAL FIRE DOUBLE GUN BREACH LOADER, by LANCASTER, in an Oak and Leather portable Case furnished complete, patent cartridge loading machine, waterproof gun cover—400 best centre fire Cartridge Cases, Wads, Caps, &c., &c. Price Rs. 750.

Ditto, Second hand, but in perfect order, " " 400.

IV.

BEST DOUBLE GUN, No. 14 BORE, by LANCASTER, Muzzle Loader, strong Oak and Leather Case, containing complete apparatus. Price Rs. 550.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, and Co.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

OF THE CHRONOGRAPH BY WHICH THE DERBY IS TIMED.

And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris

Manufacturer of numerous FINE-ART, RACING CUPS &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

| CLOCK viz. | AND | WATCH viz. |
|---|---|---|
| CHURCH, | | LEVER, |
| STABLE, | | CHRONOMETER, |
| HALL, | | HORIZONTAL, |
| DRAWING-ROOM, | | KEYLESS, |
| DINING-ROOM, | | CHRONOGRAPH, |
| LIBRARY, &c. | | PRESENTATION, &c. |

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

| GOLD CASES. | | | | SILVER CASES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Open face Double cases.* | | | *Hunters.* | *Open face double cases.* | | | *Hunters.* |
| BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS. | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 10 | 0 | 13 13 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 5 0 |
| 15 | 15 | 0 | 18 18 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 7 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 23 0 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 11 11 0 |
| 30 | 0 | 0 | 35 0 0 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 20 0 0 |
| BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS. | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 0 | 0 | 45 0 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 35 0 0 |
| 52 | 0 | 0 | 56 0 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 45 0 0 |
| BENSON'S REPEATERS. | | | | | | | |
| 55 | 0 | 0 | 58 0 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 48 0 0 |
| 75 | 0 | 0 | 80 0 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 68 0 0 |
| BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES. | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 0 | 0 | 33 0 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 22 0 0 |
| 35 | 0 | 0 | 38 0 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 28 0 0 |
| BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES. | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 14 | 0 | ... ... | 5 | 5 | 0 | ... ... |
| 21 | 0 | 0 | ... ... | 8 | 8 | 0 | ... ... |
| BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES. | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 5 | 0 | 8 8 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 3 0 |
| 9 | 9 | 0 | 12 12 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 5 0 |

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the World. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,

CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,

58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS

25 Old Bond Street, and 39, Westbourne Grove, London. *Established* 1749.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the UNION BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation) has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 33 MEADOW STREET to No. 6 RAMPART ROW, Fort.

J. WESTLAKE,
SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, No. 6 Rampart Row, 8th May 1868.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 14th May next, at 2 P.M., about 40 tons of SCRAP IRON, together with a quantity of condemned Miscellaneous Stores, old Book Forms, &c., now lying at the Company's Stores at Byculla. Also at Lanowlee, on MONDAY, 18th May, at 4 P.M., a similar quantity of SCRAP IRON, now lying at the Workshops there. The whole to be removed at the Purchaser's expense within one month from the date of sale.

For further particulars apply to the STOREKEEPER, G. I. P. Railway.

Stores Office, Byculla.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 78, (RUPEES SEVEN and ANNAS EIGHT) per SHARE, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and on every FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY during the the same hours.

Shareholders who have not yet sent in their Allotment Letters and Share Certificates for registration and examination are requested to do so without delay.

C. A. J. SHAW, Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th March 1868.

ARCHITECTURE

AT

BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,

Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes,

BY

T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,

Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette.*

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON; WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS' CONTRACTORS' and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufactures.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the articles required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In nither case interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and pattern, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tilokpath, Bisowiee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Woven, as worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDERS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 2 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of 3 threads wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad; at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or without hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors, at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, as from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pagrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, a 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st October, 1867

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, till the end of the Monsoons, a well furnished BUNGALOW, standing close to the Sea in one of the best positions on the west side of Malabar Hill. Possession on the 27th inst. Apply to "T. C. G.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

## NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liverpickles Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. P. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms

*Terms*—CASH.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magenta. | Green | Canary | Purple. |
| Mauve. | Orange. | Cerise. | Blue. |
| Violet. | Crimson. | Black. | Pink. |
| Scarlet. | Brown. | | |

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED

DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle | | | | |
| Roseine. | Purple. | Blue. | Crimson. | Red. |
| Magenta. | Violet. | Green. | Canary. | Orange. |
| Fuchsine. | Mauve. | Brown. | Scarlet. | Phosphines |

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

| | |
|---|---|
| Florence Marryatt's Gup from India..... | Rs. 8 0 |
| Trollope's Can you forgive her?..... | 2 4 |
| Hamley's Operations of War..... | 21 0 |
| Cooper's Ned Myers..... | 0 8 |
| Lillywhite's Cricketter's Guide for 1868..... | 0 12 |
| Maid Vaughan, and Vine's Mother and Child. Each..... | 0 8 |
| The Model Dockyard, and the Rob Roy Canoe. Each | 0 12 |
| Weale on Rigging Ships..... | 1 2 |
| Neil's Art of Public Speaking..... | 0 12 |
| The Engineer's Sheet Almanac for 1868..... | 1 8 |
| New Infantry Drill, pocket edition..... | 0 12 |
| Artillery Regimental Standing Orders..... | 3 12 |
| Enquire within upon Everything..... | 2 0 |
| Play Books.—Sheep in Wolf's Clothing; Good woman of the wood; Belphigor; Idiot Witness; Don Cæsar de Bazan; Going to Chobham; Dead Shot; Hut of the Red Mountain; Sarah's Young Man; Child of the Regiment; Poor Pilliecoddy; the Englishman in India. Each... | 0 8 |
| Clarke's Catechism of Music..... | 0 12 |
| Boosey's German Concertina Instructor ..... | 0 12 |
| Chappell's 50 Secular Airs for the Harmonium... | 1 2 |
| ——— 20 Anthems for ditto..... | 1 2 |
| ——— Instructor for ditto..... | 1 2 |
| A Carte-de-Visite Album, to hold 4 in a page. (Very handsome.) | 45 0 |
| Ditto to hold 6 ditto (Ditto)..... | 42 8 |

(*Only one of each received*)

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bond Street, Musical Magazine, 12 numbers..... | 9 | 0 |
| Exeter Hall, (sacred) ditto ditto..... | 9 | 0 |
| Hanover Square, ditto ditto..... | 9 | 0 |
| Song.—Come sing to me again..... | 1 | 8 |
| ———Home, Sweet home..... | 0 | 12 |
| ———Hilda..... | 1 | 8 |
| ———Polly Perkins of Paddington Green..... | 1 | 8 |
| ———The Captain in the Whiskers ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Waltz.—The Hilda..... | 2 | 0 |

BOOKS FOR SALE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kesteven's Domestic Practice of Medicine .....Rs. | 3 | 12 |
| Beasley's Druggist's Receipt Book. 6th Edn..... | 4 | 8 |
| ——— Book of Prescriptions. 3rd Edn..... | 4 | 8 |
| ——— Pocket Formulary. 8th Edn..... | 4 | 8 |
| Shaw's Medical Remembrancer. 5th Edn..... | 1 | 12 |
| Dr. Pereira's Selections from Physicians' Prescriptions ..... | 3 | 12 |
| Dr. West on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood | 12 | 0 |
| Ferguson's Practical Surgery. 4th Edn..... | 7 | 12 |
| Colenso's Arithmetic for Schools ..... | 3 | 0 |
| Key to ditto, by Hunter..... | 3 | 12 |
| Domestic Management of Children and Servants ... | 1 | 4 |
| Dictionary of

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES advanced from 735 to 775 and close at 745; New Do. 150 to 165; Mazagones 690 to 750 and close at 725; United Victorias from 1,065 to 1,085 and close at 1,065; New Bank of Bombay close at 9½ premium; Old rose from 85 to 97. Government Securities Fours at 90½, Fives 106¾, Fives and a half 111½. Market flat.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal Value of sh. | Paid up | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | per sh. | | |
| 3,140,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 7 | Bank of Bengal .. | 175 per share |
| 1,045,000 | 500 | 500 | ..... | Bank of Bombay .. | 93 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 375 | ..... | Ditto Ditto New .. | 9 per ct pm |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 150 | ..... | Bombay Pres. Bank | 102 per share |
| 2,000,000 | 200 | 200 | ..... | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 58 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Brokers Banking Company | 6* per share |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | 5 | Central Bank .. | 3 per share |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | 12½ | Chartered Bank of India A. & China | 185 per share |
| 700,000 | 250 | 250 | ..... | China Bank .. | 5 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 12 | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China .. | 270 p ct prem |
| 1,000,000 | 200 | 200 | 9 | Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris .. | Nominal. |
| 500,000 | 500 | 200 | ..... | Delhi and London .. | No quot. |
| 3,750,000 | 200 | 1,000 | 9 | Indian Peninsular London & China Bk. | 18½ per share |
| 1,000,000 | 25 | 12½ | p. ct | Madras Bank .. | 63 per cent |
| 500,000 | 250 | 250 | 12 | National Bank of India .. | 123 ex di |
| | 100 | 200 | ..... | Oriental Bank .. | 43 per share |
| | 200 | 150 | ..... | Royal Bank of India | 43 per share |
| | 200 | 250 | ..... | Guzerat Bank .. | 65 nominal |

### SHIPPING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 800,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | ..... | ombay Ship Co .. | 2,100 pr share |
| 280,000 | 2,500 | 2500 | 36 | t. Coast and River Steam Nav Co .. | 330 per share |
| 300,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | ..... | Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co | 375 per share |
| 160,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | ..... | Prince of W. Ship'g | 1,600 per share |
| 150,000 | 500 | 500 | ..... | Vizcaya Patent Slip & Foundry Co | 120 per share |
| | 3,000 | 3,000 | 250 | Union Shipping Co Limited .. | 100 per share |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 5 20 | ..... | ack Bay Reclamation Co. .. | 25 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 p a | Elphinstone Land Co. .. | 4* per share |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 40 | ..... | Yew Do. .. .. | 1* per share |
| 2,000,000 | 10 000 | 4,100 | ..... | Five Land Co. .. | 1* per share |
| 100,000 | 5,000 | 4,10 | ..... | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. | 725 per share |
| .... | 2,000 | 1,800 | 25 p a | Port Canning .. | 4* |
| 2,180,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 | ..... | Colaba Land Co .. | 1 065 |

### FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 4*0 | 1 0 | 15 | Bengal Credit Mob | 76 per share |
| 1,200,000 | 400 | 130 | ..... | Financial Assn. of India and China. | 69 per share |

### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks .. .. | 6 months' sight | Is. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d. |
| Do. Credits .. | 3 Do do .... | 2s. 0*d. to 2s. 0½d. |
| Do. Documents .. | 6 Do do .... | 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d. |
| Calcutta .. .. .. | At sight .. | 99½ |
| Do. .. .. .. | 30 days' sight .. | 99½ |
| Do. .. .. .. | 60 Do. do. .. | 98 |
| China .. .. .. | 60 days' sight .. | 210 |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities .. .. | | .. | 6 per cent |
| Mercantile Bills.. | | .. | 8 do |
| Four per cent. Co.'s .. .. | 1835-36 .. .. | } | 91¾ |
| .. .. .. | 1842-43 .. .. | | |
| .. .. .. | 1854-55 .. .. | | |
| Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan | 1856-57 .. .. | | 107¾ |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan | 1854-55 .. .. | | 113¾ |
| Five and half per cent. .. .. | .. .. | | 113¾ |
| Municipal 16 per cent. Loan.. | .. .. | | 111¾ |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities .. .. | .. | 7 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills .. .. | .. | 10 do. |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns each .. .. | .. | Rs. 10-8 |
| Bank of England Notes .. .. | .. | .. 10-6 |
| Spanish Dollars .. .. | .. | .. 225 |
| Carolas .. .. | .. | .. 390 |
| Mexican Dollars .. .. | .. | .. 220 |
| German Crowns .. .. | .. | .. 310 |
| Five-Franc Pieces .. .. | .. | .. 223 |
| Bar Silver .. .. | .. | .. 108-8 |
| Gold Leaf .. .. | .. | .. 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English .. | .. | .. 10-9 |

## DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 11TH MAY.

*Per Candy.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dholleras .. } | .. | Old .. | .. 232 to 235 |
| Bhownuggur } | | | |
| Dharwar Sawginned .. | .. | .. | .. 230 to 232 |
| Comrawuttee } | .. | New .. | .. 252 to 255 |
| Akote .. } | | | |
| Broach .. } | .. | .. | .. 260 to 265 |
| Dholleras .. } | | | |
| Bhownuggur } | .. | .. | .. 222 to 223 |
| Veraval .. | .. | .. | .. 225 to 230 |
| Vingorla .. | .. | .. | .. 2 5 to 257 |
| Dharwar Sawginned | .. | .. | .. 255 to 256 |
| Ready Sales .. | .. | .. | 760 Candies. |
| For delivery .. | .. | .. | 400 „ |
| Market dull. | | | |

## NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on the 9th May 1868 :—

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital paid up ..Rs. | 48,30,254 |
| Genl. Treasury Balances .. „ | 27,11,074 |
| Deposits at Head Office .. „ | 1,71,54,245 |
| Deposits at Branches .. „ | 11,29,932 |
| Bank Post Bills outstanding .. „ | 20,140 |
| Rs. | 2,58,45,645 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Securities and Bullion ..Rs. | 5,91,150 |
| Credit Account at Do. on do .. „ | 16,99,634 |
| Bills Discounted at do. .. „ | 60,93,356 |
| Dead Stock .. „ | 4,65,587 |
| Stamps .. „ | 4,218 |
| Balances with Agents & Correspondents .. „ | 23,13,678 |
| Government Securities .. „ | 14,42,040 |
| Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office .. „ | 1,11,40,532 |
| Do. do. at Branches .. „ | 20,94,560 |
| Rs. | 2,58,45,645 |

## CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, MAY 5.

Government Securities.—The transactions in 4 per cents were at Rs. 7-0 and 7-2 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 8-8 premium.

Two or three small lots of Bank of Bengal shares changed hands at Rs 1,781 per share.

Sales of about 140 National Bank shares were reported at Rs 129 each.

Several purchases of People's Bank shares were made at Rs 3, and one lot, it was said, obtained Rs. 54 per share.

Two parcels of 1 and 25 shares in the Punjaub Bank were placed at Rs. 75 each share.

25 shares in the Uncovenanted Service Bank were bought, for a country order, at Rs. 83 each.

A sale of 60 sorry Cotton Mills' Co's shares was made yesterday at Rs. 119, and another, to-day, at Rs. 120.

In Tea Companies' shares, the transactions reported were of a batch of Dehra Poons at Rs. 12, and 25 Monacherras at Rs. 70 discount, or Rs. 30 share.

## MILITARY.

### MILITARY.—MAY 11.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Keyser, Lieutenant, 7th R. F., on duty, from Sangor.
MacDonald, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Forsyth, Ensign, 83rd Regiment, to join, from England.
Staniforth, Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd M. L. C., on previlige leave from Bellary.
Hutchinson, Major, Political Agent, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 11.

Keyser, Lieutenant, 7th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Staniforth, Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd M. L. C., on leave, from Calicut.
Parr, Assistant Surgeon, R. A., on leave, from Mahableshwur.
Neale, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A., on sick leave, to England.

## SHIPPING.

### DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—11TH MAY.

| Port. | Cotton. | Seed. |
|---|---|---|
| To London .. .. | £2 11s. 0d. | £1 10s. 0d. |
| „ Liverpool .. .. | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. | £0 15s. 0d. |
| By Overland Route | | £7 0s. 0d. to £7 10 |
| To China .. .. | Rs. 6 to 8 per bale. | .... |
| „ Mauritius .. .. | Rs. 1½ per bag. | .... |

### ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 10 | Bengal (s) .. | King .. | Vingorla, May 8. |
| | Koh-i-noor .. | Desborough .. | Australia, Feb. 22. |
| | Corona .. | Crowdace .. | Annesley Bay |
| | Nagpore .. | Downing .. | Liverpool, Jan. 10. |
| 11 | China (s) .. | Steward .. | Hongkong, April 22. |
| | Phlox (s) .. | Baker .. | Goa, May 9. |
| | Governor Higginson (s) .. | Sanders .. | Kurrachee, May 9. |
| | Ganga (s) .. | Bonfellow .. | Suez, April 19. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 9 | Agamemnon .. | Marder .. | Vingorla. |
| 11 | Moolan (s) .. | Beasley .. | M. Coast & Calcutta. |
| | Whirlwind .. | Gardyne .. | Havre |
| | Asia (s) .. | Irvine .. | Annesley Bay. |
| | Comorin (s) .. | Turner .. | Kurrachee. |
| | Malvina Schutt .. | Meyer .. | Cassein. |

The ship *Undaunted*, Grierson, to Coconada, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Emeranda*, to P. Gulf.
Ship *Ocean Lambs*, to Liverpool.
Ship *City of Lahore*, to Havre.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 100 PAIRS of CASES, and 50 COMPOSING FRAMES, Second-hand, but in GOOD CONDITION. A Large Quantity of TYPE will also be for Sale in a few weeks. For further particulars address "Y.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. CHARLES HENRY GLYN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration from THIS DATE. EDWARD BIGG & Co.
Bombay, 11th May 1868.

THE STEAM SHIP "SHAHAZADAH" will leave BOMBAY FOR CALCUTTA in a few days, calling at intermediate Ports if sufficient inducements offer.
For Freight or Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 11th May 1868.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., (opposite Lyewalla's Cottages)—
A PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE, by Clayton, 15 horse-power.
Six STONE-CRUSHING MACHINES, adapted for preparing Road Metal.
Can be inspected at the same place.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 11th May 1868.

THE "TOMAHAWK,"
A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE.
Volume I., (to end of 1867,) handsomely bound .. Rs. 6 12
[Postage to Outstations One Rupee additional.]
Subscription in advance for the weekly journal for 1868—In Bombay .. .. .. .. .. 12 0
Ditto. Outstations .. .. .. .. .. 15 4
All the Nos. from 4th Jan. to 18th April now on hand.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, No. 10 Hummum Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque "MOHIDEEN BUX," arrived from Moulmein, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo within three days with Freight, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Agent as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
The Agent will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
PAPA NAYANA,
Agent Barque "Mohideen Bux,"
At No. 34 Old Cazee Moollah

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
Receive Consignments by
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.
The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing much ease of the nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose "Chota hasri" is a cup of Tea or Coffee. At once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.
In Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lbs. each.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
At per lb. Rs. 1-4 Rs. 1-8.
SOLE AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine Billiard Cloth (full-sized) for table, and cushions and pockets, in tin case | Rs. as. 120 0 | Rs. as. 135 0 |
| Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with best India-rubber, and covered with superfine cloth | 350 0 | 400 0 |
| Six-light Central Revolving Billiard Table Lamp, with punkah protector, wire guards, and sliding rods, with extra shades, &c., in strong case | 450 0 | 500 0 |
| Superior Billiard Cues, with and without ivory tips, from | 8 0 to | 12 0 |
| Billiard Balls (real African Ivory) 1⅞ in. | 20 0 | 22 8 |
| Do. Do. 2 inch. | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| Do. Do. 2 1/16 „ | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| Do. Do. 2¼ „ | 29 0 | 32 0 |
| Do. Do. 2 3/16 „ | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| Do. Do. 2½ „ | 42 0 | 48 0 |
| Pool Balls from | 80 0 to | 100 0 |
| Bagatelle do. from | 10 0 to | 20 0 |
| Pool Marking Boards | 7 0 | 8 0 |
| Billiard Roller Marking Boards | 15 0 | 20 0 |
| Boxes for Pool Balls | 7 0 | 8 0 |
| Pool Baskets | 5 0 | 6 0 |
| Pyramid Frames | 10 0 to | 18 0 |
| Billiard Rules, Pool do., Pyramid do. from | | |
| Pool Receivers | | |
| Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table, 5 feet in length, complete with Cues and Balls | 325 0 | 350 0 |
| Best French Cue Tips .....per dozen | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Liquid Cement .....per bottle | 1 8 | 2 0 |
| Chalk .....per dozen | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| Stick Cement .....per stick | 0 4 | 0 8 |

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
(Infants' and Invalids' Foods, &c. &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Arrowroot, Real Bermuda, 1 lb. tin | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Arrowroot, Speed's Indian | 1 8 | 2 0 |
| Barley, Pearl, 2 lb. bot. or tin | 0 12 | 1 0 |
| Barley, Robinson's Patent, 1 lb. tin | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Cocoa, Epps' (1 lb. or 2 lb. tins) per lb | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Cocoa and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tin, each | 0 12 | 1 0 |
| Chocolate and Milk Paste do. per dozen | 8 0 | 10 0 |
| Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, per lb | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Corn, Oswego „ | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Gelatine, Morson's or Nelson's, per oz | 0 6 | 0 8 |
| Groats, Rotinson's prepared, 1 lb. tin | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Isinglass Real Russian, per oz | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Jellies, Calves' Feet, &c., Imperial Pints | | |
| Do. Do. Do. Imperial Quarts | | |
| Liebig's Extract of Meat, Ext. Carnis, per oz. | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Do. Do. Do. per lb. | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory's, 1 lb. tin, | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Macaroni, 2 lb. and 4 lb. tins, per lb | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Meizena per lb | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Milk, condensed Anglo-Swiss, per tin | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Milk, desiccated, per bot | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb tin | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Revalenta Arabica, 1/2lb. tin | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Do. Do 1 lb. tin | 2 0 | 2 8 |
| Do. Do 2 lb. tin | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| Robb's Nursery Biscuits, per tin | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| Do. Do. Do. Powder, per tin | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| Do. Rusks | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| Sago, finest pearl, 1 lb. bottle | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Tapioca, finest picked, 1 lb. bottle | 0 12 | 1 0 |
| Vermicelli, 2 lb. and 4 lb. tins, per lb | 0 14 | 1 0 |

Bombay, and Poona. TREACHER & Co. Limited.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

| | |
|---|---|
| Cassell's Illustrated Magazine, Vol. II. .. Rs. | 4 4 |
| The Civil Engineer for 1867—bound volume .. | 19 0 |
| MacMillan's Magazine, Vol. XVII .. | 5 12 |
| Francatelle's Cook's Guide .. .. .. | 3 12 |
| Every man his own Lawyer New edn .. | 2 8 |
| Bailey's Mahomedan Law .. | 21 0 |
| Inman's Navigation Tables .. | 15 12 |
| Norie's Navigation .. | 12 0 |
| Marryt's Code of Signals .. | 9 0 |
| The new Commercial Code .. | 3 0 |
| Fellowes' Mysteries of Freemasonry .. | 3 0 |
| Ritual &c. &c. of Freemasonry .. | 3 0 |
| Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry .. .. | 2 12 |
| McLaren's Military Gymnastics .. | 1 2 |
| System of Feeding .. .. | 0 12 |
| Dixon's Spiritual Wives 2 Vols .. | 22 8 |
| Harris's Dental Surgery .. | 22 8 |
| Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1867 .. | 5 12 |
| SONGS—Sing Birdie Sing, and the Brigue, Rs. 2 and | 1 8 |
| PLAYS—To oblige Benson; Irish Post; Old House on the Bridge; Wren Boys; Irish Docks; Castle Spectre; Black-eyed Susan; Lady of Lyons travestie.—Each .. | 0 8 |

SUNDRIES.

Delarue's treble and double thick Note Papers and Envelopes.
Mordan's Ivory Pencil Cases .. Rs. 5 0
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases with Knife .. 7 8
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, as per Lists below
Hops, per pound .. 2 8
The Zoetrope, or Wheel of Life .. 1 0
Delarue's patent Inkstands for Desks, Rs. 2½ and 3 8 8
Parchment Luggage Labels. Per Doz. 8 as. and .. 0 12

FRESH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

These Seeds have been guaranteed to us as having been fresh and good when packed in England last month; but it must be distinctly understood by purchasers that we will not allow ourselves to be held responsible if any of them fail to germinate. Early applications should be made to allow of parcels reaching their destinations before the setting in of the Monsoon. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance in full of the value of the Seeds required, or they cannot be attended to.

FLOWER SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A packet containing 20 Varieties .. Rs. | 5 0 |
| Mignionette .. per ¼ ounce .. | 0 4 |
| Finest German Balsams .. per ¼ ditto .. | 1 4 |
| Heartease .. per ¼ ditto .. | 1 0 |
| Carnations, single .. per ¼ ounce .. | 1 0 |
| Heliotrope .. per ¼ ditto .. | 1 0 |
| Sweet Peas, mixed .. per ¼ ditto .. | 0 12 |
| Do. invincible scarlet .. Ditto .. | 0 12 |
| Convolvulus Major .. per ¼ ounce .. | 0 8 |
| Virginia Stocks .. Ditto .. | 0 8 |
| Mixed ten week Stocks .. Ditto .. | 0 12 |
| Larkspur .. Ditto .. | 0 12 |
| New Crimson Candytuft .. Ditto .. | 0 12 |
| Single Pinks .. Ditto .. | 0 12 |

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A packet containing 20 varieties .. Rs. | 6 8 |
| Ditto 36 Do. | 15 0 |
| CABBAGE—Imperial; Early York; Nonpareil; and Little Pixie. Each, per ¼ ounce .. | 0 6 |
| CAULIFLOWER—London .. per ¼ ounce .. | 1 0 |
| Do. Walcheren .. Do. .. | 1 8 |
| LETTUCE—Drumhead .. per ounce .. | 1 0 |
| Do. White Cos .. Ditto .. | 1 4 |
| Do. Ivery's Nonsuch .. Ditto .. | 1 8 |
| TURNIPS—Early Dutch; Red Top Stone and Snowball. Each .. per ounce .. | 0 4 |
| RADISHES—Long Scarlet; Red Turnip and Whites. Each .. Ditto .. | 0 4 |
| Do. Olive shaped .. Ditto .. | 0 8 |
| BEET—White .. per ¼ ounce .. | 0 8 |
| Do. Lindsay's superior Red .. Ditto .. | 1 0 |
| PEAS—Princess Royal; Taber's Perfection, and Burbridge's Eclipse—Each per pound .. | 1 0 |
| Do. Champion of England and Napoleon. Each Do | 1 4 |
| CUCUMBERS—Superior Ridge and Stockwood. Each per ¼ ounce .. | 1 0 |
| VEGETABLE MARROW .. per ¼ ounce .. | 0 12 |
| CURLED CRESS .. per ounce .. | 0 4 |
| NOLEKOLE .. per ¼ ounce .. | 0 8 |
| CELERY—Solid White and Giant Red. Each per ¼ oz. | 0 8 |
| BEANS, FRENCH—Dun and Black speckled. Each per pound .. | 1 0 |
| ONIONS—White Globe; James's keeping! and White Spanish. Each per ounce .. | 0 8 |

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 11th May 1868.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that PUNNALALL TEJMULL BHUYA has from THIS DATE CEASED to have any INTEREST in the Firm of GUNGARAM BULDEO, carrying on business at Vittalwaddy outside the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 11th May 1868
GUNGARAM BULDEO.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15 equivalent of £1-10) per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid at this Office to Shareholders on the Indian Register, on and after the 18th instant.
The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 18th instant inclusive
By order of the Court of Directors.
Bombay, 11th May 1868.

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE NEGLECTED TO TAKE OUT MUNICIPAL LICENSE.—The undersigned regrets that in consequence of a large number of persons, especially Government Servants, having neglected to take out Municipal Licenses, though duly served with Bills, he has been directed by the Municipal Commissioner to institute proceedings against the defaulters in the Police Courts, unless the amounts of the Licenses in each case be paid into the Municipal Commissioner's Office by 2 P.M. THIS DAY.
H. B. VICCAJEE,
Asst. Municipal Commissioner.
Asst. Municipal Comm'r's. Office, 12th May 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—On MONDAY the 18th instant, and EVERY MONDAY until further Notice, a Train will leave Nerell rt 7-10 A.M., to which 1st and 2nd Class Carriages will be attached, and arrive in Bombay at 11-0 A.M. A stoppage of 40 minutes will occur at Callian, where Breakfast will be prepared for those who telegraph from Nareli. The Telegrams for Breakfast will be sent free.
WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 11th May 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUSOO JAIRAZ KHATOW PURSHOTUM, and JEWRAZ RAMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay as Merchants under the names and styles of JAITHA JAIRAZ, PURSOO JAIRAZ, KHATOW PURSHOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS & COMPANY.
NOTICE.—Creditors on the above Estate are hereby informed that a DIVIDEND on admitted Claims, at the rate of (3) three per cent, will be paid to them personally or to their Attorneys, on and after THURSDAY the 14th instant, at the Office of the Trustee, No. 6 Rampart Row. Production of Vouchers in support of Claims is necessary.
RAMCHUNDRA MADHAVA,
Manager for the Trustees.
Bombay, 8th May 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that FATMA BEBEE, daughter of Abdool Currim, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece of Government GROUND, with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, assessed under No. 185, situate in the 8th Khetwady Street, on the north by the property of the said Fatma Beebee, and on the south by the property of Warkar Mahdoo, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2168, 2169, 2000, 2170, and 2171. All persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and any claim there may be will be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 11th day of May 1868.
RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
*Proprietor.*—Mr. Vaniaekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
*Sole Lessee.*—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13TH MAY.
MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT,
AND FOR THE
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
DAVE CARSON.
MR. DAVE CARSON takes this opportunity of thanking the Public of Bombay for the substantial manner in which they have acknowledged his endeavours to amuse them, thus keeping him free from fear of Act 28 Mr. Carson does not expect a Monument will be raised in recognition of the good he has done for Bombay, nor does he expect any Public Building to be named after him. But he really considers it the duty of his friends in Bombay, not to be *backward* in coming *forward* to *honour his Bilt drawn upon* WHIM, WIT, WAGGERY, & Co., *endorsed by Gratitude, and stamped by Public Opinion.* BUS.
FOR THE FIRST AND LAST TIME THIS SEASON
DAVE CARSON
Will appear in his
INIMITABLE ZOROASTRIAN IMPERSONATION OF
DAVEJEE CARSONBHOY,
Who will relate his
WONDERFUL DREAM.
FOR THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON
MR. G. SOUTHAM
will Tear
ERNANI ALL TO PIECES.
MR. W. BURTON
FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON
Will indulge in
LOVING KISSES.
MR. S. HERBERTE
Has received by the last Mail
A LETTER IN THE CANDLE.
Which he will communicate to the audience.
DAVE CARSON
Will appear in an original production, entitled,
THE MANAGER IN DISTRESS,
OR
JUVENILE TRAGEDY,
In which he advises all the
BOMBAY AMATEURS
To come and take Lessons in Acting and all other points appertaining to Stage busines.
MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
Will perform SELECTIONS from
VERDI AND DE BERIOT.
THIS PROGRAMME WILL BE REPEATED IN JAN., 1869.
PART FIRST.
OVERTURE—"FAUST." .....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS—'ENCHANTRESS," .....Company
KINDLY WORDS, (first time) .....Mr. W. Burton.
NOT FOR DAVE, .....Dave Carson.
THERE'S A LETTER IN THE CANDLE, (first time,) .....Mr. S. Herberte.
THE HEN CONVENTION, .....Mr. G. Southam.
THE MOCKING BIRD, .....Mr. W. Burton.
To Conclude Part First
DAVE CARSON
Will sing a Spasmodic Effusion, entitled,
SHE'S GONE TO ALABAMA STATE.
An Interval of Ten Minutes.
PART SECOND.
BALLAD—"Where are the friends of my youth" .....W. W. Burton.
CLARIONET SOLO .....Herr Steinhart
ERNANI DISTORTED,
MR. G. SOUTHAM.
VIOLIN SOLO, "LE TREMOLO," *De Beriot.*
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.
IL BACCIO .....*Verdi.*
MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS.
Part Second will Conclude with
DAVEJEE CARSONBHOY'S
WONDERFUL DREAM.
An Interval of Ten Minutes.
PART THIRD.
The Evening's Entertainment will Conclude with the
MANAGER IN DISTRESS,
OR
JUVENILE TRAGEDY.
MANAGER IN DISTRESS .....Mr. W. Burton
G. W. N. J. C. GREEN, .....Dave Carson.
N.B.—Prices to Dress Circle will on this occasion be reduced to Rs. 5.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle .. Rs. 5
Stalls .. „ 3
Upper Circle .. „ 2
Pit .. „ 1
Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price:* ONE RUPEE.
Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.
Doors open at 8; Trouble begins at 8-45 P.M.
THE AGONY WILL TERMINATE WHEN ALL'S OVER.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAW.—MANAGER WANTED.—MR. ROBERT J. ABRAHAM, who is about to commence practising as an Attorney and Proctor of the High Court, is desirous of the services of a thoroughly trustworthy and competent Manager. Apply personally at No. 2, Oak Lane, THIS DAY, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGRIA, of Bombay, a Trader, whose Estate had been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865.
JOHN GRAY DAVID McCULLOCH, and RICHARD ARDILL DALLAS, } Petitioners.
NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order made by the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, bearing date the 8th instant, it was ordered that RICHARD ARDILL DALLAS and JOHN GEORGE DUNCAN HARRISON, the Trustees in the above matter, be permitted to resign the Trust, and that GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON be appointed Sole Trustee in the abovementioned matter.—Dated this 11th day of May 1868.
DALLAS & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL, £1,500,000. RESERVED FUND, £444,000.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE PROPRIETORS.
In submitting the General Statement of the Corporation's Affairs and Balance Sheet for 1867, the Directors have again the pleasure of announcing to their Co-Proprietors a favourable result of their operations.
The net profit for the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, is £175,539 7s 10d., which with the addition of £13,667 2s 4d from last account, gives an aggregate of £189,226 16s 2d. for distribution.
An Interim Dividend of £9 000 was paid in November last, and it is now propos d to distribute a like amount, both free of Income Tax. This will be a Dividend of 12 per cent. for the year, and after providing for the present payment of £1 10s. per Share, there will be carried to the credit of the next account, a balance of £9 236 16s. 2d.
A period of stagnation has succeeded the Financial Crisis of 1866, and the past year has been characterised by unexampled depression in trade and an abundance of unemployed money, which have affected all banking and monetary institutions. The Corporation have not escaped the effect of this state of things, but the Directors are thankful that the lessened competition in Indian Banking to which allusion was made in the last Report, has enabled them to pay a Dividend equal to that of 1866 notwithstanding the falling off in the amount of business done.
Mr. Duncan J. Kay, Mr. H. G. Gordon, and Mr. James Wallace are the Directors who retire by rotation. These gentlemen offer themselves for re-election, and the Court with pleasure recommend them to the Proprietors.
The Meeting will also have to appoint two gentlemen as Auditors for the present year.
H. G. GORDON,
Chairman.
Threadneedle Street, 11th April 1868.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1867.

LIABILITIES.

| | £ | s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest .. .. .. .. | 500,375 | 0 0 |
| Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest .. .. .. .. | 3,870,918 | 14 0 |
| Balances due to other Banks .. .. | 73,232 | 9 0 |
| Cash deposited not bearing interest .. | 3,6 8,823 | 14 11 |
| Cash deposited bearing Interest .. .. | 7,19 ,476 | 7 0 |
| Total due to the Public .. | 14,802,152 | 4 11 |
| To Capital paid up .. .. £1,500,000 0 0 | | |
| Reserved Surplus Fund .. .. 444,000 0 0 | | |
| Insurance Fund .. .. 80,000 0 0 | | |
| Dividends remaining unpaid .. 8,057 5 0 | | |
| Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges. 99,236 16 2 | | |
| Due to Shareholders .. .. | 2,101,294 | 1 2 |
| | £16,903,436 | 6 1 |

ASSETS.

| | £ | s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| By Coin and Bullion .. .. .. | 4,287,715 | 19 3 |
| Balances due from other Banks .. .. | 1,77 ,452 | 18 3 |
| Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks .. | 16,5 1 | 9 11 |
| | 6,09 ,660 | 7 4 |
| Government Securities .. .. | 1,190,426 | 9 8 |
| Landed or other Property of the Corporation .. | 940,304 | 1 8 |
| Debts secured by Landed or other Property .. | 177,017 | 6 10 |
| Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclus

sinian pioneer includes such implements, alone were necessary to throw aside the already semi-detached columns of the formation. Broad and tolerably good in the first instance, a few hours' work served to fill up the tracks left by Theodore's mortars, to make a gradient less steep, or a turning less acute. By eight o'clock the brigade had reached the river, which late heavy rains had swelled to respectable dimensions—three hundred feet across by two or three feet deep. Ford there was none; so, divesting themselves of nether garments, the soldiers sprang merrily into the tawny waters and waded through in something approaching martial order, although the smooth round stones in the river's bed rendered complete steadiness in the ranks exceedingly difficult of attainment. Toilets adjusted on the other side, a start was immediately made for the camping ground among the hills beyond—the last camp before the assault on Magdala. The route to be followed by this brigade lay over hills and cliffs rendered almost impassable by a superabundance of rock and jungle altogether Abyssinian. Not that it was absolutely necessary to adopt this route, for a level and easy road led up the valley, even unto the base of Fahla; but it was considered advisable to turn this pass and have it securely held, before allowing mules with ammunition and baggage to proceed along it—a precaution of which subsequent events showed the wisdom. Colonel Phayre had been despatched beforehand with Pioneers and Sappers to select a site for the camp—which site was to be beyond the range of the guns on Fahla—and to hold the pass, sending intimation to Sir Robert Napier as soon as the latter part of his instructions had been complied with. How Colonel Phayre executed the important duty assigned to him, the sequel will show.

At ten o'clock on the same day, the second brigade, under General Wilby, and accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief and head-quarters, left the Wadela plateau, reaching the bottom of the ravine about noon. There Sir Robert anxiously awaited the missive from his lieutenant which should allow the batteries and baggage to proceed for the black masses of cloud overhanging the mountain tops like a pall, the roll of the thunder and the pelting rain, proclaimed the near approach of darkness. By and bye an officer galloped in with a despatch from General Staveley, announcing that Colonel Phayre reported the pass to be held. Having given the order to advance, His Excellency rode on by the hill track in order to ascertain for himself what had been done in front and to superintend arrangements for the night, intending to return to the Beshilo till the morning. These plans were destined never to be put into execution, for a whole series of blunders had been committed through neglect and contravention of orders—blunders which might have cost the army dear. The pass was not held—indeed the Sappers who were to hold it were nowhere visible; the camping ground selected was not a defensible position, and it was within range of Theodore's guns! Sir Robert Napier was confounded;—His Majesty was jubilant and had already harangued his men, speaking to them of pillage and slaughter. Immediate measures were taken to retrieve the terrible blunder, for the matches were already glimmering over the line of guns on the outwork of Fahla. About four o'clock in the afternoon these seven guns opened fire, pointed chiefly at the group around the Commander-in-Chief. To retire was impossible: the mountain train battery and naval brigade were already at the head of the pass, and four or five thousand armed Abyssinians, seeing many laden mules and but few men, were descending rapidly from Islangee, bent on plunder. The Punjab Pioneers were hurried off to support the battery; rockets were made to play merrily on the advancing crowd; and the cry was raised for the 4th King's Own. Exhausted as the men of the 4th were, for they had tasted nothing since five o'clock in the morning and had had a severe march, they sprang up with a shout, threw down their greatcoats and other superfluous kit, and advanced at the double. Down the hill they went, through a narrow ravine, on debouching from which they formed into skirmishing order, and advanced to within a hundred and fifty yards of the enemy. Their support consisted of the 10th Company of Royal Engineers, the Beloochees and Sappers. The Abyssinians on the left had by this time discovered what were the contents of those mule-loads which had so excited their cupidity; they had made the woful mistake of seizing the scorpion by the tail. Under cover of the fire of half-a-dozen of the baggage guard who had come up and of the Pioneers, Colonel Penn had quickly got his guns into play, and was keeping up a destructive fire upon that part of the hill side where the crowds were dense. While the line was being formed, the Abyssinians came on with great courage—horsemen and footmen, spearmen and carabineers, in one confused mass. Unable to stand against the terrible fire of the Sniders, from which volley after volley was laying them down in heaps, they tried to turn the flank of the line, rushing up the hill in crowds for this purpose; but Colonel Cameron wheeled part of his men to the right, and these, with the Engineers and Beloochees, drove them back pursuing closely. The battle had meanwhile been general all along the Arogee valley; the masses on the left had been well thinned by shell, rockets, and small shot; the Abyssinians were in rapid retreat; and the blood of the Punjabees was fairly up. Tired of using the ramrod and wasting powder, Chamberlain's heroes had fixed bayonets and charged with cold steel, with which they were doing fearful execution, having penned their antagonists into one of the ravines running down from the heights of Selassie and Fahla. The battery, too, had been divided, part being sent in pursuit on the left, part on the right, and part retained in its original position. Given the range, which its officers judge with great accuracy, these steel guns can do destructive work at fifteen hundred or two thousand yards—a fact which was indisputably proved on the 10th instant, and yesterday at the storming of Magdala. Though the ground was not well suited for rocket practice, these missiles produced, by their novelty, noise, and destructiveness, the greatest consternation wherever they fell. Some of them were directed at Fahla, from which the guns were keeping up a continual but harmless fire, and one passed within two yards of the King, who on admitting to the captives next morning that he had been beaten at last, declared the infernal and incomprehensible machine to be the great cause of his defeat. When the rout became general and the butchery was about to be renewed with double vigour, a move having been ordered by General Schneider which would have cut off the retreat of a large portion of Theodore's army, Sir Charles Staveley gave orders to stay the work of carnage, as Sir Robert Napier had issued instructions not to pursue too far and to be sparing of ammunition. The approach of night and the uncertainty as to what the morrow might bring forth led to the issue of this order; but there is not the slightest doubt that two hours of daylight would have seen three-fourths of the Abyssinians either dead or driven away to the tender mercies of the Gallas among the hills to the eastward. As it was, not more than half the army re-entered Magdala that night. The Abyssinian loss cannot have been less than five hundred killed and a thousand wounded; for although many bodies were carried off during the night, nearly four hundred corpses were counted next day. The English had only one officer, Captain Roberts, of the 4th, and seventeen men wounded—two severely.

The consequences of the terrible blunder committed by Colonel Phayre, through want of care and disregard of positive instructions, were thus happily averted by the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, the timely arrival of the brigade, and the fact that the mountain battery headed the baggage train. It is impossible, however, to over-estimate the gravity of the risk so culpably incurred; for as it was the battery was within an ace of being taken, and part of the baggage itself was only saved by the energy of the officers and pluck of the men constituting the guard. Two parties of about a dozen men successfully defended a couple of gorges through which the Abyssinians sought to force their way, and which communicated directly with the pass now crowdd with laden animals. Had the baggage been attacked in the dark, it is difficult to say what loss might not have been sustained, or what might not have been the result of Theodore's temporary success.

The second brigade, which was to have remained on to Beshilo till the morning, was summoned to the front when the sortie was made; but the battle was won and night over all before it arrived.

When next morning dawned, it found the English occupying two strong positions close under the fortress, anxious for another and final brush with the brave army whose acquaintance they had not had sufficient time to cultivate the night before Theodorus, on the other hand, was organizing an embassy to convey assurances of his friendship to Sir Robert Napier. As the Beloochees were crawling up the hill in skirmishing order, there to await events, a small party of horsemen were seen to descend from Magdala and wend its way towards the English camp. With the aid of a good glass a white flag of truce might be descried fluttering at its head, and the uniform of a British officer in the crowd. The news spread like wild fire, and before the group had well descended from the hill, the road between the outlying piquets and the head-quarter camp was lined with spectators, all anxiety to hear the news. Nor was Lieutenant Prideaux at all reticent regarding the secrets of his prison house. Cheer after cheer burst from all quarters of the camp, the enthusiasm becoming unbounded when General Merewhether and others of their friends met them and gave them warm greeting. It soon transpired that Lieutenant Prideaux, accompanied by Mr. Flad and one or two Abyssinian grandees, had come to enquire on what terms friendship might be cemented between His Majesty and the English. After an hour or so they returned with the answer that Theodorus must give up every European captive in Magdala and submit to the Queen of England, being guaranteed only honourable treatment for himself and family. In the afternoon the same embassy returned, bearing letters from Kassai—not from Theodorus, the anointed King—conveying an expression of his willingness to give up the prisoners, provided that the English would aid him to regain his kingdom, and afterwards leave the country; on no other condition would he listen to their demands. It was an anxious hour for Sir Robert Napier, upon whose decision the lives of all the captives seemed to depend. It was hard to leave countrymen to what seemed certain massacre; but there was no alternative between that and accepting the conditions imposed by the vanquished savage. So Sir Robert played the Roman, and Prideaux and Flad returned to the King without an answer. Sad was the parting, for they themselves and every one else believed that they were taking a last farewell of the English camp, and had tasted as much of liberty as it was their fate ever to enjoy. His Majesty had also sent a present of a thousand cattle to the Commander-in-Chief, but the sentries were ordered to keep them without the piquets; short of the captives nothing whatever would be accepted. The prevailing sorrow was soon, however, to be turned into universal joy. One of the chiefs who had been in the English camp had strongly represented to the King the folly of attempting to contend longer, and assured him that nothing but annihilation awaited any army that might take the field against the force now at his gates. Hoping for terms, His Majesty had, during the embassy's absence, sent for Mr. Rassam and the rest, and told them to go; so meeting Lieut. Prideaux and Mr. Flad by the way, they all returned together. Mrs. Flad being unable to undertake the journey that night remained, as also did the families of several of the German artizans. On the morning of Easter Sunday, a palanquin was sent up to fetch the lady down, and by the time congregations in India were singing their Easter hymn, sounds of unmingled joy and rejoicing arose from the English camp before Magdala. Every one of the captives was safe and well—all of them to the number of sixty-one being unconditionally surrendered by the tyrant.

## BOMBAY.

On Saturday last about 8 A. M. a fire broke out in a house in Dontar Street, but by the exertions of the police it was soon extinguished.

A salute of nine guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday on the occasion of the departure of Brigadier General Stock to Deolalie.

The following passengers sailed yesterday, per steamer "Comorin," Captain Turner, to Kurrachee:—Mr. A. W. Salmon, and Mrs. Amster.

The "Salsette," which arrived from Suez on Saturday, brought 20 lakhs in specie; and the "China," from Hong Kong, which arrived yesterday, brought 22 lakhs.

Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee fined one William Croft in the sum of ten rupees, or in default ten days' imprisonment in the County Jail, for assaulting one Assam Rowjee.

The following passengers arrived yesterday, per steamer "Governor Higginson," Captain Sanders, from Kurrachee:—Colonel and Mrs. Wells, Captain Oakley, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. Beyts.

The following passengers sailed on Saturday, per transport ship "Agamemnon," Captain Marder, to Vingorla:—Major James, Lieut. Hunt, Lieut. Beley, Assistant Surgeon Roby, and 441 men of H. M.'s 5th Regt. N. I.

The depot of H. M.'s 45th Regiment is expected to arrive at Poona to morrow morning, en route to Bombay, where it will embark on board the B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. "Cashmere" for Madras, to join the Head Quarters from Abyssinia.

On Saturday afternoon last about 2 o'clock, whilst a number of Hindoo labourers were engaged in digging earth at the Parell Tank, a portion of the earth gave way and fell upon them. One of the men, who was severely hurt, was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

One Fyzun Shaik Meeran, who lived in Jugjeewun Keeka Street, attempted to cut his throat on Sunday morning last, on account of a dispute having arisen between him and his brother. He was immediately removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Railway Accident.—On Saturday morning last a collision occurred between the Nos. 21 and 22 down goods trains at mileage 32 outside the signal at the Callian station, by which two guards were severely injured, and about twenty waggons and the brake-van damaged, three of the former being completely broken up.

The following passengers will sail to-day per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, Captain, R. T. Dundas, to Aden and Suez:—

*For Marseilles.*—Mrs. Alex Robinson and infant, Mr. A. Rogers, Colonel A. Delisle, R. E., Mr. Edward Walker, Mrs White and child.

*For Southampton.*—Mrs Fife and 3 children, Mr. Griffiths and 2 children, Captain Briggs, Mr. F. W. Jamieson; Mr. Geo Thomas; and Conductor and Mrs. W. F. Knight.

*For Suez.*—Mr. L. J. Mullins and Mr. W Harbo.

A Mahomedan woman named Ashee, who lived with her husband in Gogaree Moola, took a quantity of opium yesterday morning, in consequence of her husband having reprimanded her for something. The matter was reported to the police, who immediately sent her to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she now lies in a precarious state.

The wing of the 8th N. I., just arrived here from Annesley Bay per the "Corona," disembarked yesterday. The men, who are in command of Major Beecher, are under orders to proceed to Ahmedabad, whither the rest of the regiment has gone. They marched from the Apollo Bunder to the Esplanade yesterday evening, and after encamping there for the night, were to proceed this morning to Ahmedabad.

Marian Ridgeway, or, properly, Mrs. E. W. Lewis, and her husband, seceded from the De Solla Troupe, and left, via Vancouver's Island, on a professional North American tour, in the British ship "Princess of Wales," yesterday. The unblemished, lady like, talented Marian, was unwilling to continue in a company in which, undoubtedly, there were several elements of discord, as well as much beauty and heavenly harmony.—*Friend of China, April* 3.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday as to the death of Moorbee, a woman. It seemed that she had fallen down a ladder and severely fractured her right leg. She was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital where she died shortly afterwards, from the effects of diarrhœa on her debilitated constitution—being eighty years of age—more than from the broken limb. The jury returned the following verdict:—that the deceased died from the effects of injuries received from her having accidentally fallen down and broken her leg.

The Bombay and Bengal S. S. N. Company's S. S. "Gunga," Captain Bonfellow, arrived in the harbour yesterday afternoon from Suez. The "Gunga" brings about 500 packages of cargo for Bombay. She left Suez on Sunday night, 19th April, and arrived at Jeddo on the 23rd. Stopping there for four days she received 507 pilgrims as passengers for Aden and Bombay. At Aden, which she reached on the evening of the 1st May, she landed 55 and received 12 passengers, thus bringing 462 to Bombay—two having died on the voyage. The following European passengers arrived with the "Gunga":—Mrs. Bonfellow, Messrs. Allan and Neil Campbell.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China*, Captain Steward, arrived in the harbour here yesterday afternoon with mails and passengers from China. She left Hongkong on the morning of the 22nd April and reached Singapore on the morning of the 27th. Leaving on the afternoon of the 29th she reached Point de Galle on 5th May and remained there till the afternoon of the 7th—reaching Bombay yesterday after a fine smooth passage. The following are the names of the passengers:—

*From Hongkong*—Mr. F. D. Mistree and native servant, Mr. T. Mitha, 16 native police constables, one woman, and three children.

*From Singapore*—Messrs. Abdool Hoossein and servant, Abdool Ally and girl, H. Jenangirjee, and B. Hormusjee and servant.

*From Galle*—Messrs. Wanderer and Hay.

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on board the ship *Dilkhur*, concerning the death of Earle Cadloon, carpenter on board the ship. Deceased was a native of Denmark and was about forty years old. It appears that he left the ship on leave on Saturday morning last about 9 o'clock, and was brought back on board on the following day at about 10-30 A. M. in a state of intoxication. Deceased had a slight cut over one of his eyebrows. He died on Sunday last. Dr. Thomas Diver, who examined the body of the deceased, was of opinion that he had died of congestive apoplexy induced by exposure to the sun whilst in a state of intoxication. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

An inquest was held at the Coroner's office on Saturday with regard to the death of Fuckera Babajee and Mahomed Khan Enoos Khan. The evidence only related to the first named, who was a boy of nine years of age. It was stated that he left his father's house early in the morning to go to the school at Cammateepoora, and that when crossing the road he was knocked down by a hackbuggy, which was being driven furiously. The driver was a young Parsee whom the witness could not identify, and on the boy being knocked down he never tried to stop his horse but drove off at once. The boy's father was informed of the accident, and on going to the scene found his son insensible, but at once took him home and afterwards to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. He lingered there for only an hour and a half and died of internal injuries, having no external wounds. The inquest was adjourned till Tuesday (to-day) at noon.

We hear it stated (says the *Candy Herald*) that Sir Hercules has definitively arranged to leave Ceylon, on a visit to England, about the middle of June. The duration of His Excellency's absence has not however been finally arranged, and must largely depend upon certain important movements in contemplation at the Colonial Office. During His Excellency's absence the acting Governorship will devolve on Major General Studholme Hodgson, who will probably discharge the formal vice-regal functions creditably enough, and in all political matters will no doubt find it convenient to resign himself to the guidance of the Colonial Secretary. It is to be regretted, however, that the Major General should be the object of so much unpopularity and angry feeling amongst the community. His severe and sweeping criticism of the inhabitants contained in his unfortunate despatch to the Duke of Cambridge will not soon be forgotten or forgiven in the Colony.

Subscriptions are earnestly solicited for the poor widow and two children of the late John Robinson, gunner of the Government hulks and vessels in ordinary, and who was killed on board the "Auckland," on the 7th instant, by the fall of a derrick on his head.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieutenant Searle, Assistant Superintendent of the Bombay Marine, and at this Office.

Already received.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Searle | 5 |
| L. J. Ford, Esq. | 15 |
| Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq. | 15 |
| Commander Robinson | 25 |
| Lieut Carew | 10 |
| C. A. Langley, Esq. | 10 |
| Peter Adams, Esq. | 10 |
| J. M. Marriott, Esq | 10 |
| George S Lynch, Esq. | 10 |
| Charles Mathews, Esq. | 10 |
| H. M. | 20 |
| A. B. | 10 |
| A Friend | 7 |
| J. Walke | 10 |
| J. Jamieson | 10 |
| A. H. Durant | 10 |
| G. J | 5 |
| J. J. Annunciation | 5 |
| J. M. | 5 |
| A. F. Morris | 5 |
| J. Yates | 5 |
| W. J. George | 5 |
| J. Kerr | 5 |
| A. G. Murray | 5 |
| H. E. Lamborn | 5 |
| William Knowles | 5 |
| J. Brennan | 5 |
| W. Royals | 3 |
| J. Williamson | 3 |
| J. De Mello | 3 |
| Wm. Crockwell | 5 |
| | Rs. 303 |

## FORT POLICE COURT.—11th May.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Absenting without Leave.—Alexander McNeill, seaman of the British ship *Whirlwind*, was charged with absenting himself without leave. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sent to the County Jail for a fortnight with hard labour.

Refusal of Duty.—Seven seamen of the British ship *Marrietta* was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. They all pleaded guilty and were sentenced to be imprisoned for three weeks in the County Jail with hard labour.

## MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—11th May.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

A Runaway Sepoy.—Oomer Ali was charged with absenting himself from the Police Force of Bombay without having obtained leave of absence, and in defence alleged that he had been sick and had latterly been discharged from the service on a fine of his wages for the period of one month. Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Police on the G. I. P. Railway, stated that the defendant had absented himself in March last without permission from the Police Commissioner, or from him (Mr. Smith) under whose charge he was. In reply to the Magistrate Mr. Smith stated that there were 248 of the Bombay Police in the service of the G. I. P. Railway. He had latterly seen the defendant at Boree Bunder, and brought this prosecution against him by instruction of Lieut. Babington.

Mr. Edrington proved that the defendant had got no leave of absence from the Commissioner of Police; and a sepoy of the 21st Native Infantry, who was called for the defence, stated that the defendant had enlisted in that regiment.

His Worship said the defendant had not proved what he had alleged in defence, and it was clear that he had absented himself from duty. He had incurred a penalty of Rs. 50 or imprisonment for two months, and, as there was great inconvenience caused when a sepoy left without giving notice, the sentence of the Court was that he be fined Rs. 12.

The Evictions from Duncan Road.—Hajee Ladue was charged with renting a bungalow in Duncan Road to prostitutes, thereby causing a nuisance and detracting from the respectability of the locality.

Mr. Tighe on the case being called said this was a simple application under a former order of the Court. On a previous hearing an order was given that these persons should be removed from their houses. That had accordingly been done, but such parties had again got into the house. The defendant had thereby incurred a daily penalty, and this action was brought accordingly.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant, and held that this case had nothing at all to do with the previous one. An order for removal had been given, the parties had removed, and if others had come to the house and the summons had been against them then the case must be proceeded with in the usual form.

His Worship, after perusing the papers in the previous case, said that these and Mr. Tighe's statement showed that he had not done wrong in taking out the summons. The summons was quite correct, but he could do nothing under it unless the prosecutor brought forward his case.

Mr. Tighe said that if His Worship ruled to that effect he would ask him to adjourn the case till Thursday, when he would be able to proceed with it under the present summons.

Mr. Mayhew held that such procedure was impossible. The old tenants had been removed and others had come to the same house. On the first day they were there, however, the summons was served on the proprietor, though nobody could tell that these tenants were prostitutes.

Mr. Tighe replied that there could be no difficulty in the case, for the women were without doubt professional prostitutes, and if they were not, as Mr. Mayhew said, they must have turned over a new leaf. (A laugh.)

Mr. Mayhew remarked that he had no doubt that was what they would say.

His Worship said the case under this summons must be dismissed.

Mr. Tighe said the people had been several days in the house, and that Mr Mayhew's statement as to their being in the house only for one day was incorrect. He then asked if His Worship would give him a summons against the proprietor for not obeying the previous order.

His Worship replied that the summons as at present brought was in the circumstances quite correct, and the case must be dismissed.

## SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

(*North China Herald.*)

A correspondent writing from Peking reports fine weather at the date of the mail's leaving; he adds that the prices of provisions are still high and will remain so till after the wheat harvest. We hope far an improvement in the latter half of this year. Fortunately last year the harvests in Mongolia were good, or the condition of this province would have been worse.

A paragraph announcing the selection of a wife for the Emperor "from 120 competitors" has already gone the round of the local journals. The following details throw some light upon a subject which cannot be but interesting:—

We mention some time ago, that the Emperor of China is now twelve years old, or according to the Chinese computation, thirteen, having been born on the 25th day of the third month in the year 1856. A choice of wives is being made for him this year by the Empresses. On the third day of the second month 108 girls were taken into the palace for inspection. Their ages vary from eleven to fourteen, or as we should say from ten to thirteen; so that the Empress will not be more than one year older, or less than two years younger than the Emperor. Of the hundred and eight, twelve were retained for a time, but, like the others, were soon sent home.

A call has now been issued for girls from the Banner families in the provinces. These will come up to Peking in the seventh month, when there will be another inspection. A large number of eligible girls in the Banner families in Peking were reported as in ill heath or deformed. This was, in most cases, an excuse to prevent the dreaded isolation of the palace life and irrevocable cutting of home ties. Those who are reported as unsuitable will all be required to appear in the seventh month, deception being suspected. In the eight month, the Emperor will be married at twelve and a half years of age. One Empress, a wife for the right and another for the left—that is tung-kung and si-kung, with eight secondary wives, fei-pin constitute the imperial harem. The law requires all who belong to the eight Banners, which are divided into Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese, to be willing to send their daughters if of proper age. None are eligible who do not belong to the eight Banners located in Peking or in the provincial garrisons. Mothers, sisters, and sisters-in-law can go with them to the palace and see them occasionally, but the members of the family are forbidden. These can only see them on journies. Before the destruction of Yuen-ming-yuen, a favourite spot for obtaining an interview with a daughter or sister taken into the Emperor's family was at Kau-liang-kiau, a bridge distant a mile from the north-west corner of the city, when the Court was on its way to or from Yuen-ming-yuen and stopped there for refreshment. No steps have yet been taken to restore Yuen-ming-yuen; the Government waits till the Emperor comes of age.

Our Chefoo correspondent writes—We have no news of rebels. They seem to have left Shantung altogether. Trade is flourishing, notwithstanding enormous imports. The fact is, the rebels did so much damage last year that native cottons are scarce and dear. So, with the lower rates ruling, it is likely Chefoo will take a much larger amount of manufactured goods than it did last year.

We are glad to hear that the Asiatic Society intend trying to raise funds to pay the expense of exploring the Yellow River—as to its capabilities for navigation and trade, the Council of the Society having determined to bring the question before the public, and more especially those engaged in the shipping trade. We conceive that to state their case will be sufficient; all that will be wanted will be two or, at most, three hundred taels and from the well known liberality of the P. S. N. Co., and the other large Steam Company interested in the Northern and River trade, the necessary funds will readily be obtained. It may be that, in the new and unknown bed in which the Yellow River has, during the last few years been flowing, the depth of water is insufficient; or there may be, as has been alleged, an extensive bar at its entrance into the sea. But at least it will be relieving foreigners of a well merited reproach if they obtain a few facts which will put an end to much of the uncertainty and conjecture, and reduce vague hopes to something approaching accuracy. We cannot be too soon put in possession of such information as an expedition, like that now projected, can be expected to supply; and in view of the approach of the hot weather it is clearly indispensable that no time should be lost. In addition to the commercial aspect of the undertaking, there is also a deep interest from a geographical point of view in its being carried out. The history of the unparalleled phenomenon of the entire change of the lower course of the river remains to be known, and the course itself remains to be laid down on our maps with some attempt at accuracy.

A ship's papers picked up on the coast of Guernsey prove to be those of the ship "Coulnakyle," Captain Morrison, of Aberdeen, which left London on the 23rd Feb. for Shanghai and Amoy. The figure head picked up was that of a Scottish chief, nude to the waist, with a green kilt studded with gilt stars. The "Coulnakyle" was 570 tons register, and was the property of Messrs. Jameson and Co. It is presumed that she was a caught in a dense fog which prevailed, and getting out of her course was driven during a gale on to the Honois Rocks where she broke up. No tidings have yet been heard of the crew.

The Tientsin correspondent says:—No additional news has come to hand about the rebels. They appear to be very badly off for food, being obliged to live on mule and horse flesh; and I am of opinion they can't hold out many days longer and will be compelled to cut their way through the Imperial lines to the southward to save their lives—that is such as can escape death at the hands of the Imperial forces.

(*Overland China Mail.*)

An important arrangement has been entered into between Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel and the Chinese authorities at Canton, in comformity with which a thorough disarmament of the fishing junks along the coast of Kwang-tung by which the greater number of piracies are notoriously perpetrated, is to be shortly carried into effec.

The *Hawaian Gazette* of February 19th contains a small paragraph of local intelligence which affords another illustration of the conditions under which the coolie trade is carried on. According to that paper—"The Italian ship *Luisa Canevaro*, Captain. Rafael Domero, 110 days from Macao, had touched at Papeete, in distress, for wood and water. She had 550 coolies on board, for the Chincha Islands. Eighty had died on the passage up." Now we should like to know who is responsible for a mortality such as this, and we should further like to enquire by whose carelessness a vessel had been started containing 550 Chinese, without an adequate supply of water. It is difficult to write calmly of occurrences which, known to result from the grasping greed of man-dealing foreigners, parallel the horrors of the "middle passage" in the African slave trade. We have not the slightest doubt that somebody will be found to prove to the perfect satisfaction of everybody (interested in the trade) that all due precautions had been taken, etc., etc., etc. We fancy we have heard of such things elsewhere. But we cannot refrain from indignantly denouncing the conduct of those who in Hongkong obtain coolies from the same source as that which furnished those of the *Caneware*. We have no sympathy with an overstrained pretence of commisserating the fate of Chinese emigrants who are reasonably well treated. But when a percentage of death, which, if it occurred amongst troop horses would infallibly lead to a commission of enquiry, occurs in a passenger ship, our indignation is hardly misplaced. We shall shortly have a few remarks to offer upon Hongkong emigration which may tend to divest it of the humane and correct character which it now enjoys. Meanwhile we commend the foregoing remarks to the attention of those who "don't see so much harm in the Macao coolie trade, after all."

The Government "Gazette" (Hongkong) of the 11th instant contains an account of the Revenue and expenditure for 1867, with a comparative statement for that and the year preceding. It is too long for insertion in full, so, we briefly indicate the heads of its information. Under the head of Revenue, "Land" produces dlrs. 217,036·40; "Rents exclusive of Lands" dlrs. 50,366-23; Licences of various descriptions give dlrs. 133,743-15, the opium monopoly, the highest source of revenue under this head, producing dlrs. 84,500. The Gambling license fees are not included in the return. The Stamp Tax has yielded dlrs. 28,232-12; police lighting and water rates bringing the aggregate revenue from taxes up to dlrs. 251,144-21. Postage gives dlrs. 62,886-77; Fines and Fees of Court dlrs. 30,721-28; Fees of office aggregate dlrs. 63,849-76. Amongst the miscellaneous items which complete the table, the Mint is shown as yielding dlrs. 12,705-45, the sum total of Revenue for the year being dlrs. 859,403-92. Under the head of Expenditure the "Establishments" absorb dlrs. 428,831-99. Pensions, revenue services, administration of justice (exclusive of establishments), and charitable allowances account for dlrs. 18,381-92; Hospitals, for dlrs. 10,663-90; Police and Gaols, for dlrs. 94,679-56, while the Mint is debited with dlrs. 15,766-88. Works and buildings figure for dlrs. 74,842-06, and Roads, Streets and Bridges for dlrs. 36,049-41. Miscellaneous items complete the Expenditure side of the account, which without any military contribution amounts to dlrs. 730,916-82. Had the full sum of that impost been included, the Expenditure would have amounted (in round numbers) to dlrs. 824,020. The net increase of revenue as shown by the comparative table is dlrs. 90,327-34, while there is a decrease of Expenditure of dlrs. 206,037-73. This astounding result seems to be largely owing to the fact that dlrs. 106,162-08 "less" has been paid in 1867 than 1866 for conveyance of mails; that dlrs. 93,000 odd have not been paid for Military contribution, and that there is a decrease of nearly dlrs. 90,000 expended for works and buildings. Taken altogether, the returns are more promising than any we have had for some years. It will be noticed that out of a revenue of dlrs 860,000, more than dlrs. 400,000 is paid for the Government Establishment of the Colony. This seems a large amount, but we must postpone any consideration of the details given in the report under notice.

## FOREIGN MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*China Mail.*)

Although the French Government is not without reason condemned for the intemperate or overbearing conduct of many of its representatives in the East, there is a sign of the existence of a conscience given in the recall and shelving of M. Leon Roche, its Envoy in Japan. The boldness with which this extraordinary gentleman has entered into mercantile engagements with the late administration of that country—and the pertinacity with which his ci-devant Excellency has prolonged the recent troubles by separating himself from his colleagues, for the purpose (happily frustrated) of bolstering up his friend and commercial constituent the ex-Shiogoon, are matters of public notoriety; and (however much we may admire the personal character of Stotsbashi) it is comforting to reflect that his exertions in the cause of intestine disorder have proved futile, though no doubt the retiring Minister will carry back with him to his country seat in France, some agreeable and lasting souvenirs of his activity in the cause of commerce by way of consolation for his forced retirement.

Much amusement has been caused among the citizens of the United States in China by the intelligence that Mr. J. Ross Browne, of California, has been appointed Minister from their Government to the Court of Peking. Mr. Browne, it appears, is a light litterateur whose contributions of a facetious nature to "Harper's Magazine" seem to have obtained for him the distinction of succeeding to the post Mr. Burlingame has vacated. Had his namesake, the celebrated author of Artemas Ward's lectures, not been prematurely cut off, there would probably have been a close contest between the two gentlemen for the onerous and important diplomatic appointment.

## COUNSELLOR BARNARD (LATE OF BOMBAY) AT HONGKONG.

(*Friend of China, April* 10.)

The following "squib" posted,—(our contemporary of the "Recorder" might yesterday have added when publishing it)—at Hongkong, is about the best thing of the kind we have seen for some time. Prince Noir (the Reverend) or as the animal is usually called "Black Prince" is the name of Mr. Barnard's crack race horse, and will have been "un de trop," we should think, at a wedding ceremony. Joking apart, we have seen letters from Counsellor Barnard in which he says he will not be able to get through a heavy pressure of legal work at Hongkong for some time;—though his love for Shanghai is as ardent as ever.

"Black Prince" and owner will put in an appearance at our spring meeting, without a doubt;—the opinion currently expressed being that Mr. Barnard encourages this "pleasauntrie" in connection with his name;—calculated as the notoriety created is to show that.

"Though last to sight—(he is still) to memory dear."

The reason of the non-return of Mr. Barnard from Hongkong, is probably explained by the following announcement which has been forwarded to his friends in Shanghai:—

Marriage.

At Macao, on the 17th instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop De Souza, assisted by the Reverend Dr. Princenoir, Frederick J. Barnard, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Ebenezer Pope Barnard, Esq., D. C. L., of Knowlston Grange Norfolk, to Araminta Jose M. Maria Xaviera, eldest daughter of His Excellency Senhor De Ponte Horta, Governor of Macao, and H. F M Minister in China, Japan and Siam, niece of the Procurador del Rey of Portugal, and grand daughter of His Grace the Duke of Saldanha.

## SHARP WORDS BETWEEN THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL AT SINGAPORE.

(*Singapore Free Press, April* 16)

The otherwise rather uninteresting proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday morning were agreeably, or disagreeably as people may view it, relieved by a "fracas" between the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General. The latter, in the course of the examination of witnesses, appeared to think that he had cause to stand upon his dignity, and he addressed the Chief Justice in some such terms as these. He said that he felt altogether unable to carry on properly the duties of his office as Queen's Attorny-General, while the Chief Justice persisted in interrupting the examination of the witnesses, and he was of opinion that the Court had no authority whatever to cast any imputation upon the Queen's Attorney-General, which was likely to lead persons to imagine that he was not competent to perform the duties of his office. In fact he believed that a feeling of this kind had got abroad already; and he, as Queen's Attorney-General, felt degraded by such imputations being thrown out by the Court. The Chief Justice at once replied and with spirit. He contended that he had a perfect right to examine a witness with the view of bringing the real worth of the evidence clearly to fight. To this the Attorney-General made answer that if the Chief Justice was determined to adhere to this course in the future he should be quite unable to carry on his official duties. "You can go on with the examination of the witness, or not, as you please," retorted Sir Benson Maxwell. The Attorney-General did proceed with the examination, and asked a few questions; but being again interrupted, he told the Court that it was impossible for him to proceed any further in questioning the witnesses, and that he should therefore be obliged to retire, leaving the whole responsibility with the Court. To this the reply was "You may do so, and I am not quite sure whether the Court will not be able to get on all the better without you." The Attorney-General finished this rather sharp, and not very complimentary exchange of words by informing the Chief Justice that it was not for him, but for others to arrive at an estimate of his (the Attorney-General's) ability.

Now, that this scene was amusing enough there can be no doubt; but to our thinking it was not quite creditable in a Court of Justice.

## AFFAIRS IN JAPAN—THE ATTACK ON SIR HARRY PARKES' ESCORT.

(*Japan Times' Overland Mail.*)

The P. M. S.S. Co.'s steamer *Great Republic*, of whose safety fears had for three or four days been entertained, arrived on the afternoon of the 7th inst. It appears that she did not leave San Francisco until March 7th, having been delayed for the arrival of the steamer from the South. When within about 2,100 miles of this port, the starboard shaft broke and one of the paddles was put "hors de combat" with the other she completed her voyage, arriving in consequence of the double delay, twelve days after due date.

At the date of our last report, the advanced guard of the imperial troops sent on occupy Yedo was on the Tokaido, close to us and within twenty miles of the capital. The late Shogoon having made his submission and his cabinet being dispersed, there appeared nothing to prevent a peaceful change of garrison and government. But the advance was checked and affairs are now at a dead-lock.

The envoy of the Mikado, with the main body of his army, is still at Hakone or beyond it: his progress having been stayed by the arrival of an embassy from Yedo. The terms on which that capital is to be given up are not yet, it is understood, finally arranged. Meanwhile the advanced guard of Ninnaji-nomia's force being at Hodonaya and Kanagawa, inconveniently near the foreign settlement, it has been thought necessary to take certain precautions, and, lest mischief should be found for their idle hands to do, the Commandant of the Garrison, with the consent of the Governor of Kanagawa, has relieved the native soldiery of the task of guarding the causeway bridge—the Yoshidabashi—the main entrance hither from the Tokaido. A captain's guard of the IX. now does daily duty there and at outlying pickets. Some excitement having been created by the new arrivals from the south, our disbanded men of the late Shogoon (reports vary as to the criminals, with the sympathies of the reporters) manifesting a not unnatural disposition to *loot* in the native town, orders have been issued that no sworded man may pass the guard at the Yoshidabashi without exhibiting a pass ticket from the Governor of Kanagawa. By no means an unnecessary precaution—for the *samurai's* lofty disregard of *meum* and *tuum* was strikingly manifested during one night in the middle of last week and the shops were closed the whole of the next day.

In addition to this, at a meeting of the Senior Military and Naval Officers of all nations, held subsequently, it was determined to establish similar guards at the other points of entrance to the foreign settlement and the necessary men have been stationed there. Guns are also put in position in the proper places. These are wise precautions and have had an excellent effect; for not only are all foreign residents assured of safety, but it is evident that the native share the feeling of security and it is certain that whatever may take place in Yedo or its neighbourhood, Yokohama will be regarded as a sanctuary and, even in the event of civil war, we shall enjoy all the calm security of peace. Meanwhile Yedo is quiet, and if Aidzu, or any friends of his mean fighting, they conceal their intention and their preparations with a praiseworthy skill. Rumours have been current

## SIMLA.

1st MAY.

MAYDAY has dawned upon this charming sanitarium with all the freshness and beauty of an English spring. The weather after having been unusually procrastinating in settling down for the summer, has at last subsided into something like quiet and uniformity. It is still colder however than the time of year warrants, as new arrivals from the "Ditch" daily testify by their shivering forms. Almost everything else, in addition to the summer, appears to show tardiness this year, partly owing perhaps to the prolonged sojourn of the Government in Calcutta. Members of Council and heads of departments are now rapidly arriving day by day. The European tradesmen have only just opened out their stocks, and though they appear to have spared no pains in procuring sufficiently tempting goods to captivate the fancies and open the purse-strings of the Simla habitues, I fear their speculativeness will meet with a check for want of customers. Amongst the most tasteful displays are Hamilton and Co.'s, the jewellers, and Wallace's, the silk-mercers. Both these firms come from Calcutta. We are to have a new chemist's shop too, opened by a Mr. Symes, who has commenced business on his own account, and who from his professional skill and obliging disposition will no doubt secure the patronage of the station.

It is a melancholy fact, but nevertheless a true one, that there are still 75 houses unlet in the station. This is in a great measure due to the grasping covetousness of the principal house-proprietors. Emboldened by the number of visitors who poured up to the hills in 1863-64, these wise gentlemen in the two following years raised their rents; and not content with that, also imposed upon their tenants the new municipal tax of 5 per cent., which in common justice the landlord should pay. Foolish house-owners, to kill the goose which laid the golden eggs! But I may add for the encouragement of those amongst your readers who intending to visit Simla, are discouraged by reports of high rents, that landlords have profitted by the experience gained last season, and have now opened their eyes to the folly of their late short-sighted policy. Houses can now be obtained at a considerable reduction on former rents.

There is little news in the station, though one item of intelligence I have to communicate, which probably, if not a "canard," you will be well informed upon ere this reaches you. I have heard from a reliable source that a telegram was received in Simla to-day to this effect. A battle has been fought between King Theodore and our troops, which resulted in the death of the former and the total route of his forces, leaving us victors with but a few of our men wounded, the state prisoners being as a consequence now free. If so now apparently easy a victory has really been obtained, what a triumph for those growlers who have always opposed the despatch of so large an army to wage war against this semi-savage Abyssinian monarch.

The municipality is doing the best for Simla that scanty funds and 30 miles of road within the station will permit. It is often obliged to appeal to Government for assistance. In spite of the unlet houses, we shall have a gay season as far as amusements go, inasmuch as Lewis' theatrical troupe have just arrived for a four months' stay amongst us. Their first performance will be given to-morrow night in the beautiful little theatre belonging to the Assembly Rooms Company. Mr. Henry, the enterprising manager, has spared no pains in renovating and adorning it for the occasion. As numerous Calcutta admirers of the troupe are now in the station, they can rely on a hearty reception, in addition to the support which their undoubted and varied talents will soon obtain from the habitual residents.

The Chief is up looking very well and sunburnt after his Peshawur trip."—*Delhi Gazette.*

## MADRAS TO BOMBAY.

(*Madras Times.*)

THE railway enters what Sir Thomas Munro calls in one of his letters the "fine district" of Cuddapah very near the old public bungalow at Ballapully on the main road from Madras, and runs, one may say, along side that road right through the district, having stations at Codoor, Reddipully, Rajamped, and Nundaloor in the Chitwail talook, at Ontimettah in the Sidhout talook, and at Cuddapah; and beyond Cuddapah at Camelapoor, Yerragoontla and Moodenoor. It remains to be seen what the railway will make of these places, but at present none of them, with the exception of Cuddapah, can be said to come out of the category of villages, and the villages in this part of the world are so uncommonly alike that a description of one would, in the main apply to all. Given, a collection of round, thatched mud huts, generally of the size and pattern patronised by our respectable ancestors the ancient Britons—if we may credit the pictorial Histories of England of early youth,—and huddled together within a few feet of each other in an irregularly shaped yard which is bounded by a mud or stone wall about four, five, or six feet high; a few trees bordering the enclosure wall and doing double duty in sheltering from the rays of the sun and the fury of the storm, to say nothing about affording additional protection against marauders, human or otherwise; a whitewashed little temple which the sun shining renders prominent above other objects; a small cluster of trees and some remarkably fresh-looking garden cultivation situated at a little distance from the village, and denoting the whereabouts of the well or stream: given these, and you have an outline sketch which a little judicious shading and filling in of details would make applicable to a large number of Cuddapah villages. When it is added that half a dozen of these villages could be stowed away comfortably in a tolerably large Madras compound, you will see how thoroughly the inhabitants of this district understand the art of economising space. It is to be regretted that they are not equally intelligent in the matter of economising health. If they were, we might reasonably expect that the mortality in the Ceded Districts from cholera, fever, and small-pox would considerably diminish. A little further on in the Bellary district the villages are, if anything, even more crowded, and their enclosure walls thicker and higher; they are moreover frequently situated close, under a hill, and are sometimes found so hemmed in by rocks and boulders as to be scarcely distinguishable as villages by the unpractised eye.

There can be no question as to the unhealthiness of these "fortified" places. When infectious disease once enters them there it must exhaust itself; there is nothing to drive it out. Of course when the sites were selected protection of life and property from the enemy was considered of far greater importance than protection to health; and when we consider the kind of enemies the inhabitants have had for centuries past to contend against, it is not surprising that they should have shut themselves up as they did. There is perhaps no part of India that has been the scene of so much desolation by fire and sword as the northern portion of the district of Bellary, and that, too, within the memory of men still living. It is one vast battle-ground, every foot of which was familiar to the fierce battalions of Hyder and Tippoo and the plundering hordes of the Mahratta chiefs. There is hardly a village that could not tell its tale of rapine and butchery, while the dilapidated walls of the fortified towns still speak eloquently of the fierce and prolonged struggles that were enacted around them. But the thieving propensities of the Mahrattas were checked for ever at Assaye, and during the last seventy years the fortified villages of Bellary and Cuddapah have had the protection of the British Government. Of what further use, then, these enclosure walls? Would it not be advisable on sanitary grounds, to have them knocked down and cleared away especially in all the towns and larger villages? There might, probably, be some objection on the part of conservative natives who hold that what has been good enough for this generation should be good enough for the next, but if Government listen to arguments like this the work of sanitary improvement will not make progress. At all events it would be a step in the right direction if the district municipalities and village authorities had their attention called to the sanitary condition of many of the towns and villages in the Ceded Districts, with a view to some reform being attempted. Those who may be disposed to let things remain as they are should ponder over the fearful mortuary returns for the year 1866-7. In the Cuddapah district the deaths from cholera alone were 14,525, and from fever 5,222. In the Bellary district, the Collector reports that cholera carried off 19,014 people, or about 1¼ per cent. of the population. 73 per cent. of the seizures were fatal, which is pretty good evidence of the virulence of the epidemic when it once gets into a "fortified" village. Fever was also very prevalent and fatal. In short, it may be said that in these two districts only the State lost in one year from epidemic disease a population equal to that of a first-class town.

The Cuddapah district is, as you know, famous for its Indigo and Cotton, especially for the former which, under the name of "Kurpah," the Hindustani name of the district, is known as the best quality grown in the Madras Presidency. Curiously enough the cultivation of these two important articles of commerce has fallen off somewhat, though the facilities for forwarding to market are so much greater now than they were twenty years ago. It appears that the extent of land under cotton cultivation in 1847, and which agrees with the average of the previous five years, was 84,160 acres, yielding about 8,600 candies of cotton. For the year 1865 the cultivation is returned at 68,733 acres and for 1866 at 60,929 acres. It was to be expected that the close of the American War would materially affect the extent of cotton cultivation all over India; but still it does not explain why the cultivation in Cuddapah should be considerably less now than it was for many years before the American War. There has also been a falling off in Indigo cultivation especially during the last few years. This is due partly to unfavourable seasons, but principally to that infallible standard of India's prosperity—the state of the English market. It is satisfactory, however, to find that though Cotton and Indigo cultivation has fallen off, grain cultivation has increased. Cuddapah exported largely to Bellary and Mysore during the famine of 1866. The railway does not run through many cotton fields in this district; they lie away principally in the north west talooks. From Ballapully to Cuddapah the country is generally hilly and well wooded, and the cultivation consist chiefly of grain. From Outimetta, where a road from Nellore joints the main road from Madras, the train descends rapidly to Cuddapah, which lies at the head of a fine plain, about 40 miles in length, and perhaps at the widest a quarter of that distance in breadth, bordered by ranges of hills varying in elevation from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. This is the famous valley of Cuddaph, probably one of the most fertile, and certainly the hottest, in the Madras Presidency. It is watered by the Penair, the Papugny and the Coond rivers, which all form a junction near Camelapoor, and presents throughout most gratifying evidences of the wealth and industry of the cultivators of the soil. The temperature of the town of Cuddapah is said to be one of the highest known, the mean in the shade during the year being about 82°. You have heard of the ingenious "brown-sheet-of-paper" theory, started, it is supposed, by officers anxious to leave the station that would account for this great heat. In reference to this theory it is sufficient to say that neither the appearance of the country nor the geological surveys that have been made, warrant the supposition that the earth's crust is so thin here as has been asserted. Indeed it is not difficult to find many more deserted looking places than Cuddapah at elevations considerably nearer heaven. The town has good roads and is shaded by some remarkably fine handsome trees, and though it was formerly described as "populous and dirty," the latter qualification may now—thanks chiefly to the Municipality and the intelligent and energetic Native Surgeon Dr. Iyasawmy—be withdrawn. It is of course the head-quarters of the principal Civil officers of the district, and has always one regiment at least quartered in the cantonments, which are three miles away from the town. The military station will probably be done away with when the railway is finished to Bellary.

Moodenoor, which is situated near the upper end of the Cuddapah valley, is the present terminus of the railway. Ordinary passengers must alight here and make their way onward as they best can, but we will, if you please, mount a trolly, that is, a little platform on four wheels, with an awning overhead to protect from the sun, and, with the assistance of half a dozen stout coolies to keep us in motion, rattle along towards Tadpatry at the rate of 7 or 8 miles an hour. There is no objection to smoking here, and you need not be alarmed at the "ish-ish-ish"-ing of the coolies for they are only indulging in the harmless fancy that they are engines blowing off steam, and make this noise when they want to increase the speed. It is a pleasant delusion of theirs and doesn't hurt you. If you are fond of mild excitement you may remark the Blondin-like agility with which they run along the hot rails, and may then calculate how long it would take to blister your own feet, supposing you were to attempt the same performance barefooted. After a run of a few miles we find the hills which border the valley of Cuddapah gradually converging; presently we pass between them; and by the time we have reached the Chuttravutty, the valley is completly lost sight of. This river is crossed by a handsome screw-pile bridge at Condapooram, a village situated a few miles above the spot where the Chuttravutty runs into the Penair. It was only the other day that the bridge was opened by Lord Napier, so nothing further concerning it need be said here than that it has since been considered desirable to drive some of the screw piles a little deeper. About seven miles beyond this river we enter the district of Bellary. There is nothing to show the boundary line between the two districts, but it is impossible to travel far without discovering that you are on quite a different soil to any that has yet been seen. You have entered in fact upon the famous black cotton soil, which extends from here, with occasional breadths of red rocky soil in the neighbourhood of the pyramidal shaped hills, to some miles north of the Kistna and which appears indeed to be found in all the plains of Central India. Here the road is lined, not with ragy or the castor oil plant, but with cotton fields which stretch away for miles on either side. We are fortunate, in seeing them at a time when the pods are bursting forth in all the purity of snowy whiteness which adds much to the effect of the scene, and makes some of the fields appear in the distance not unlike immense gardens of white roses. Swarthy damsels, too, may be seen here and there "picking cotton in de field," like so many Lucy Neals, and of course take the opportunity of straightening their aching backs to have a look at the strange *doray*. The trolly stops at Tadpatry which is the first station in the Bellary district, and will be the terminus after the line has been opened from Moodanoor. The station is now being built in an open plain about a mile and half from the town, which lies on the south bank of the Penair, on the right hand side of the line. Tadpatry has two large temples which attract a large number of people to the place during the celebration of feasts. The population is about 7,000, chiefly Hindus. The main road from Madras to Bellary crosses the Penair here.

We have now travelled 230 miles from Madras and can accomplish the distance with tolerable ease in 16 hours. The iron horse must now, alas be left behind, and if you wish to accompany me any further you will have the goodness to mount the ordinary animal with four legs. Before starting, however, recollect that the ride is long and the road rough, that such contingencies as climbing up and sliding down a railway embankment, wading through a nullah, or picking a road through scrub jungle are to be anticipated; and that a spill over building stone, a cropper on the treacherous black cotton soil, or a plunge into a foundation hole, are mishaps which are not beyond the range of possibility. A strong, steady, sure footed horse is the best safeguard, and with such an animal under you, you are not likely, using ordinary precaution, to come to grief. So put spur to Pegasus, and away.

## THE MOGUL *vs.* THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

(*Pioneer.*)

AT a time when the English in India are gravely sitting in judgment upon themselves, and the very fundamental principles of civilization begin to wear the aspect of new and questionable heresies, it may be interesting to some of our readers to listen to the testimony of one who had studied oriental society with profound attention:—

"It would be well if discontented natives could be brought to compare their position under British rule with that of the English under native rule. There is now at least security for life and property. The tax which the subject pays for the support of Government is small.....He has the most absolute control over his own movement..... If his journey be on land, the Bheels and Coles, who formely would have plundered him are now the police which protects him. If his course be over the sea, he no longer fears, lest, behind each headland, there should lurk some ferocious rover ..... His religion is tolerated and his person respected. The oppression of petty tyrants is restrained by equitable laws; and he meets with consideration from that dominant people whom he still regards as unclean and unfit to share his social enjoyments.

"How widely different was the life of an Englishman under native rule! ..... If he wished to convey his goods from Surat to Agra, he could only hope to defend them from plunderers by mustering a strong party, and setting regular guards at each camping place .....Even then he might be over powered by the free lances of Hindoostan. Still more dangerous were the paths of the ocean. ..... There the proud Emperor appealed to the despised strangers that his shipping might be protected; and they were expected not only to defend themselves, but also the mariners and traders of a vast Empire. Yet he and his subjects ..... affected to despise the English, wronged them incessantly, imprisoned their chiefs, insulted their envoys, fleeced their merchants, and drove them to turn upon their oppressors in despair. Thus the evils of native rule compelled English traders to protect their warehouses ..... The facility with which they managed to defend themselves suggested offensive operations, and these led to territorial aggrandisement. ... The defence of their trade first suggested to the English a policy which ended in the subjugation of India."

These thoughtful sentences occur in the concluding portion of a most curious history of early Anglo-Indian Society at Surat and Bombay by a late Chaplain of the Western Presidency.* The contrast is perfect, and we will not weaken it by any comments of our own.

* *The English in Western India.* By Philip Anderson, M.A.: London 1856.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

*(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 24th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)*

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OF ICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
*London Bankers.*

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts on and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comtoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HADDASTLE.
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,225.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
*London Bankers*—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | on | at 2s. per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | on | at 1s. 11 7/8d. " |
| 3 do. | on | at 1s. 11 13/16d. " |
| 2 do. | on | at 1s. 11½d. " |
| 1 do. | on | at 1s. 11 1/16d. " |
| On demand | on | at 1s. 11¼d. " |
| On Scotland and Ireland | | at 1s. 11 9/16d. " |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe | | at 1s. 11 1/2d. " |

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | ditto | 4 do. |
| 12 | ditto | 6 do. |

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 29th April 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING), IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL AINSLIE, Esq; 48, Moray Place.
BENJAMIN BURT, Esq., 31, Charlotte Square.
Manager.—ROBERT HUNTER, Esq.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....
BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....
KURRACHEE.....
AGRA .....
LAHORE .....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills on Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 0d per Rupee

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | 1/11½ " |
| 3 | do. | 1/11 13/16 " |
| 2 | do. | 1/11½ " |
| 1 | do. | 1/11 1/16 " |
| On demand | | 1/11 5/8 " |
| On Scotland | | 1/11 6/8 " |

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

*Interest.*

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

| | |
|---|---|
| Do. | 4 do. 4 |
| Do. | 12 do. 5 |

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager
Bombay, 8th May 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 m's' sight above | £20 | 2s. 0¼d. | per Rupee |
| " 4 | do. | 2s. 0 | " |
| " 3 | do. | 1s. 11 15/16d | " |
| " 2 | do. | 1s. 11 7/8 | " |
| " 1 | do. | 1s. 11 13/16d. | " |
| On demand | | 1s. 11 3/4 | " |
| On Scotland | do. | | |
| On Ireland | do. | | |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight | | 1s. 11 11/16d. | " |

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 months | at | 4 per cent. |
| 6 do. | at | 5 " |
| 3 do. | at | 4 " |

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charges on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 4th May 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 11, CORBET HILL, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.

*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at sh; following rates, viz. —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d. | | | per Rupee. |
| 4 | do. | at | 1s. 11 13/16d. " |
| 3 | do. | at | 1s. 11¾d. " |
| 2 | do. | at | 1s. 11 11/16d. " |
| 1 | do. | at | 1s. 11½d. " |
| On Demand (Head Office) | | at | 1s. 11¼d " |

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

| | |
|---|---|
| Do. | 6 do. 4 |
| Do. | 12 do. 6 " |

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and ther Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

*Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£998,800.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.

*Head Office*—London.
*Branches and Agencies.*
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cowper Macfarlane & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
*Offices in London*.....No. 80, King William Street,

*London Bankers.*
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| " | 3 | " | 3 " |
| " | 12 | " | 6 " |

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager,
National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st April 1868.

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Bombay, 17th April 1868.

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Do. Enamel do. do.
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Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

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Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
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Ridging and Fittings.
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The Solar Lamp.
Pedestal to form Table Lamp.
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Ground Glass Globe.
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Hook for Tent Pole, to hang Lamp upon
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The box is divided into separate compartments to hold the various parts, and has two handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap.

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